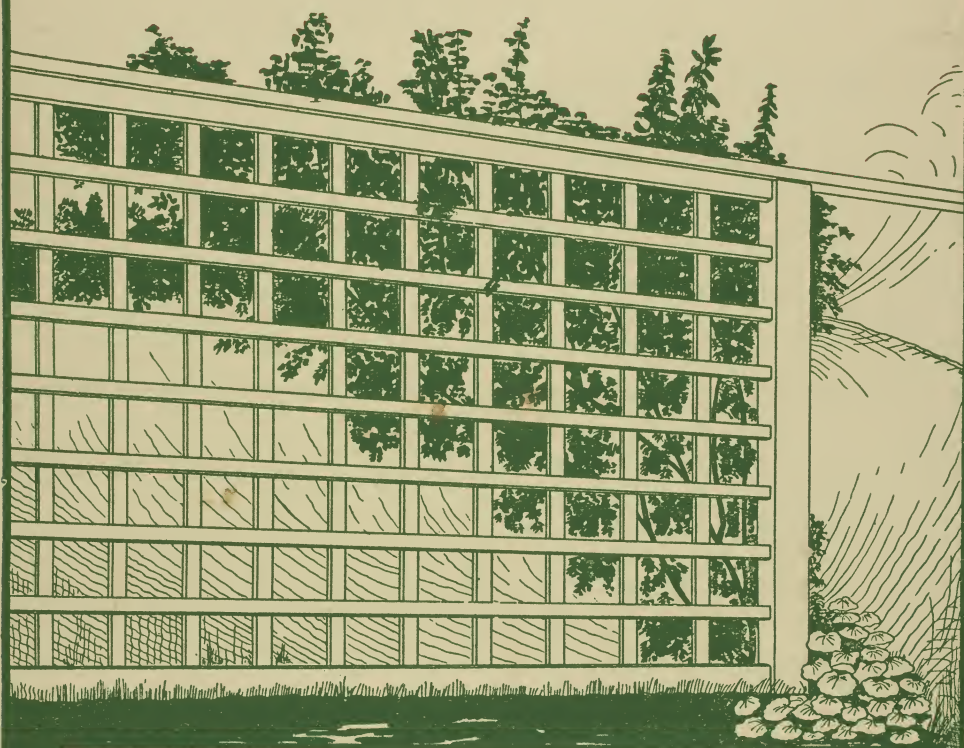


California Garden



Christmas Number

A LETTER FROM ITALY
GOVERNMENT BULB BAN
FLOWERS OF EARLY CALIFORNIA GARDENS
SWEET PEAS BY AN EXPERT
NEW BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY

DEC. 1924

TEN CENTS

The Elite Printing Co.

Commercial Printing

We Have Published the California Garden Since Its Inception

SATISFACTION ASSURED

IRYSH & McKELVEY - Phone Main 584 - 945 Seventh St., San Diego

San Diego Branch Bank of Italy

Granger Block, Corner 5th. and Broadway

Resources \$326,509,405.36

Capital Paid In	-	-	-	-	17,500,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	-	-	-	-	7,000,000
Number of Depositors	-	-	-	-	528,363

Rose - Court - Floral - Company

3705 Crane Place. WESTERGAARD BROS., Props.

We would like to tell what we are selling. It cannot be bought for gold alone, but requires a steady and patient caretaker; then you will reap the harvest of the seed from which the plants did grow. We are growers of Flowers and Plants, Quality and Quantity as well as Variety. Anything to comfort the Sick, Sad and Lonely, in this line of Nature's Products. Try us and be convinced.

MISSION HILLS No. 3 Car to Goldfinch St. Phone Hillcrest 4984

Miss K. O. Sessions

GARDENS PLANNED AND PLANTED

Good Shrubs to plant now are Tecoma Smithii, an ever bloomer; Genista Racemosa—early Spring bloomer; Streptosolen, in flower from January to June. Seasonal annuals for immediate planting are Pansies Cinerarias and Primroses.

4111 Stephens St., near Cor. of Lewis St.

Phone Hilc. 189-W

Take Mission Hills Car No. 3.

The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association

One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 16

POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, DEC., 1924

No. 6

LETTER FROM ITALY TO THE SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION.

From the tip top of Ana Copri three hundred feet above the sea, I am writing on the terrace before the door of my room. I look up and over to the wonderful Mediterranean blue, to Naples, and Ischia. The air is like velvet and so sweet! As I sit here drinking in the beauty and the charm of it all, I am wondering if some of the readers of our magazine might not like to share some of my impressions of this wondrous land. In sharing, we enjoy things doubly.

To tell you of my ten days' journey along the Naples Riviera, I must return to Naples, where we landed after a voyage of 15 days. The Italian line does not stop at the Azores, Madeira and Gibraltar as the White Star line used to do. Our first stop was at Lisbon to land some half dozen people, who were put off in small boats, it being too expensive to dock, the disembarking took a good half day, a thing that in America would have been accomplished inside an hour. Here we first saw Italian. Lisbon lies on a steep hill, buildings packed in closely. From where we lay it looked like a huge bejeweled ornament, a mingling of soft pastel shades, mostly pink—very beautiful. I shall always think of it as a pink city.

We came to Palermo in the late afternoon, and there took place the theatrical coming to dock that we used to have at Naples. Sixty or more boats crowding up closely all about our steamer, bright colors on the tied up heads and throats, naked boys diving for pennies, and people out to meet arriving relatives. People to sell all sorts of things, throwing up to the upper deck a long rope attached to a basket, by which means merchandise was brought up and money lowered. Bedlam let loose; the raucous voices of lower Italy. Such screaming! Such gesticulating, the real Italian flavor, that we all missed when we got to Naples, where the Facisti in their black shirts were patrolling the water keeping all boats away from the ship, a night brought us to Naples.

One of the greatest moments in European travel, this shipping port Ischia, Sorrenta,

Capri—the drawing in to the most beautifully situated city in the world—a city of enchantment, as we approach it on an enchanted sea of turquoise blue. Houses piled on top of each other, up and around a hill surmounted with ruin of old St. Elmo. Everything brushed over with soft pastel coloring, pink predominating again—and over it all, majestic in its soft purple, broods Vesuvius.

More Facisti on the stone wharf, it is all very quiet and clean and unlike the old Naples, Mussolini's work. The Italian slowness again in evidence, hours to disinter the baggage.

I asked for my old hotel on the hill, and was informed that it was under new management since the war. I asked to be taken there but the bus stopped down town and I was invited to get out. A discussion ensued, remonstrances, protestations with many gesticulations (they always go together) everything was just the same as on the hill, my views of veracity were fully exposed and then I stayed, being very tired and was made comfortable double the pre war prices, but no view. So don't believe it when you are told that prices are not appreciably higher than before the war. Everything is higher except the taxi carriages, particularly around Naples and Rome. In Florence everything is much cheaper. Well all said isn't Italy worth all sorts of economics past and future?

I find the city much cleaner and Mussolini has almost eliminated beggars. On this trip only one boy asked for money and he looked ashamed and frightened. Another change, no singing in the streets night or day did I hear in Naples. I missed, "O' Sole Mio".

For all the noisy and not over clean streets Naples must ever be a Mecca to color loving people. There she lies on that wonderful curve, encircling the bay crumbling away but still delighting eyes that can see. I have discovered that travelers in Italy may be divided into two classes—one to which it is antipatica and to the other to which it is sympatica.

One more visit must be made to the Museo Nazionale where again I yielded myself up to

F. A. BODE

Landscape Gardener

**Trees,
Shrubs,
Bedding Plants,
Roses,**

**Complete Collec-
tion of Plants suit-
able for San Diego.**

Bode's Nursery

PHONE
HILCREST 2825-J

SALEYARD
1260 UNIV. AVE.

Iris Novelties

**OF SPECIAL INTEREST FOR
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

CACIQUE (Berry 1924), pur-
ple velvet and gold Apogon \$10.00

CONQUISTADOR (Mohr
1923), majestic grower, 5 to
6 ft. 5.00

JACINTO (Berry 1924), sub-
dued rosy mauve 5.00

**SOUV. DE MME. GAUDI-
CHAU** (Millet 1914) splen-
did deep purple-blue..... 3.50

WARRIOR (Sturtevant 1922),
rich bronzy 3.50

WILD ROSE (Sturtevant
1921) exquisite soft color.. 7.50
and many others!

**Beginner's Collection of 10 well-se-
lected older varieties \$2.50.**

S. S. BERRY

745 West Highland Avenue,
Redlands, California.

its mighty spell full of awe, beauty at every step and of the noblest type, that to me has never been attained in all the long ages since these still breathing immortals sprang into life.

Now for the coast drive! The old-fashioned travelers like to start from Cava, to which we go by train, threading our way through the little towns that lie under Vesuvius and which look to us from Naples like a string of coral beads along the bay. We spend the night at Cava to recover somewhat from our Naples intoxication. The next morning the good Padrone carefully selects the best horse and driver that the town affords, a tiny toy carriage the hood turned back. He tucks us carefully in with our luggage tied safely about us. Better this way than to be whisked in an auto through untold beauty and never a chance to slip out and hang over the low wall, and look down into the depths of the blue beneath, better for our souls! Perhaps not better for flesh and bones. Just here let me advise you to engage and keep your Cava driver for the whole trip to Sorrento. For since the war an unhappy custom has been adopted by some drivers of transferring their people—swapping them as it were. For instance an Amalfi driver meets a Sorrento, one midway on the drive, naturally both men will get home more quickly by retracing their steps after swapping their load so disturbing moments may arise, especially to one's not understanding Italian, or to one who does but objects to being swapped. So it is best to let the hotel proprietor pick your driver and hold on to him through thick and thin.

Amid a crowd of spectators that gather about our departure we start off noisily, with cries from the driver "Oie! oie!" and loud cracking of the long whip lash for Rovello. We drive along a walled in road around precipices, rising perpendicularly from the sea and above our heads, that curves around headland after headland past the old watch towers—by more sheer precipices, whose bases are lapped by pale green waters. We meet strange looking teams, often three different animals abreast, a horse, a donkey and a cow. The center one surmounted by a huge ornament two feet high, covered with silver which they take a great pride in keeping bright, and hung with strange devices to keep off the evil eye—little silver bells—that tinkle merrily, little silver bands, a quantity of red tassels and red ropes wound about. Huge red wheels for the carts are very high, all very gay and jolly and warranted to preserve the animals from the attacks of the evil one. O! what joy to be in Southern Italy in the Spring and out on the road—on your feet preferably—before the oranges and the lemons have been stripped from the groves. Vegetation now giving to every cleft and crevice of rocky coast line. (Con't on Page 15)

NOTES By K. O. SESSIONS

LAWNS OR NO LAWNS!

That is the question! And for those interested, "The Book of a Naturalist", by W. H. Hudson, Chapter 29—in the public library—will be an argument on one side—"Concerning Lawns" is the subject.

It is a fact that a lawn is the most expensive part of a garden and requires continual attention and is the least interesting, producing nothing in the way of flowers for the house or for a gift for a friend. It is considered a very effective part of a good garden, however, by many.

Grass in the parking strip on the sidewalks could be replaced with low flowers that are perennial and make our streets very attractive and bowery.

For an all green parking the English Ivy is excellent.

The pink, white or lavender low growing oxalis—green by October and in bloom from November until March, is very excellent for ground cover. From April to October portulaca would be a good annual, in the same space. The oxalis should be planted in separate colors, not mixed.

The Mexican perennial creeping pink primrose is an ever-bloomer and the blue convolvulus mauritanicus is very charming by itself or with the primrose.

Mr. R. Ridgaway, northwest corner of Nutmeg and Dulzura, in the Burlingame district, has the primrose in the parking space. Take a look at it and watch its appearance this winter.

Sierra Madre, near Pasadena, has named herself the Wistaria town and has stationary embellished with an artistic sketch of the Wistaria—a very clever idea. But since Wistarias will grow anywhere in the U. S. A., why not have a flower "Coat of Arms", as it were, that the next state or even the next Berg can't duplicate.

For San Diego the Red Bougainvillea, Lateralita, meaning brick dust color, would be appropriate. The plant now so well in bloom on the roof of the garage at Mr. Frank D. Garretson's, Front and Kalmia, southwest corner. On Miss Sarah Brook's red tile roof, 4451 Hermosa Way, also on the garage tiled roof of Wm. Templeton Johnson—east end of Trias street, Mission Hills district and many other places, and it is daily more conspicuous as the season progresses, being a winter bloomer. It is much more sensitive to cold than other Bougainvillea and so grows better in San Diego than any other section of Southern California.

The Bignonia Venusta—orange trumpet vine, is also a great success here from November until February at least. On the south wall of Wm. Clayton's garden seen from Sixth and

Kalmia. On the roof of Mrs. Edith Williams' residence, Sunset boulevard, corner Arguello, on the tea house and wall of Mr. Julius Wengenheim's garden at First and Juniper and in Mrs. H. S. Evans' garden, Randolph and Plumosa—it is very fine over her pergola and wall and festooned into the tops of large shrubs. Also many other places about the city.

During December and early January the red poinsettia is so fine in sheltered locations that every garden needs a group of them. When out of bloom they are inconspicuous. They are pruned and transplanted in March.

K. O. SESSIONS.

JANUARY WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

Without question, January is the coldest month of the year in San Diego. Low temperatures are most frequent, and the daily mean temperature is lower than any other month. From the 1st to the 20th constitutes the most critical time for damaging frost in the citrus groves, and necessarily to plants and shrubs. It was within this period that the memorable California freeze of January 6-8, 1913 took place, when the record minimum of 25 degrees was established in the city.

It is also the rainiest month, and the liability of wet days is also greatest. Hardly a January passes without a rainy spell of several days duration, usually accompanied by winds of considerable force. The highest velocity on record in the city, 54 miles from the south, occurred in January, 1916, which was also the month of maximum rainfall.

However, in spite of its being the midwinter month, the percentage of sunshine is large, and as the average maximum temperature hovers around 62 degrees, many days of pleasantness are experienced. On the whole, the greater part is characterized by clear, bright, zesty weather.

DEAN BLAKE, Meteorologist.

STREPTOCARPUS

This is a primrose plant, not a disease, as its name would indicate. It is native of South Africa, and generally known as Cape Primrose, and was introduced from there to England nearly a century ago, and those who heard Mr. Morley on his recent trip to Europe, will remember how enthusiastic he was about the splendid displays of these flowers he saw at the various exhibitions.

So far San Diego has seen but few Streptos, at one time the Park had a display in their greenhouse and for two or three years Rosecroft, Point Loma, had a fair showing, nearly all of these were in the purple shades, a few

pinks and near whites. The leaves are long and of the same texture as other primroses and the flowers much like small gloxinias are borne in clusters at the end of upright stems. The seed pods are long and twist and from these the name is derived.

A quite new race of hybrids has been developed in many colors bearing great masses of flowers. These have been obtained by crossing the various native species, but one must desire to grow some of these latter, one *Dunnii* is described as having a leaf three feet long by sixteen inches across and that is the only leaf on the plant, being large it lies down flat, and the flower stems rise from its central rib one to three feet tall with rose-red blossoms, sometimes a hundred of them at one time. Another, *Wendlandii*, has a big leaf two by three feet with a lot of little ones round it, it has violet flowers.

Kew Gardens has developed a strain called *Kewensis*, and a Mr. Watson attached there has been chiefly responsible for the marvelous improvements, in fact there is a strain bearing his name.

Streptocarpus are native to South Africa, and as many things from there are doing so well in Southern California as to be almost naturalized, for instance the *freesia*, it does seem that there should be no great difficulty in growing *Streptos*. It is possible that we have over coddled them, put them in greenhouses where they tend to accumulate mealy-bug, or in lath houses. They did very well in Rosecraft Lathhouse, but ran out and now it appears that in England they are treated as annuals, being raised from seed each year. The seed is small, but not difficult to handle and the *Streptocarpus* is well worth an effort to make it a home in Southern California.

THE DR. HUEY ROSE

The Dr. Huey climbing Rose, which was given the Gertrude M. Hubbard gold medal at the meeting of the American Rose Society in Boston, September 25th, was raised by Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr., the well-known Rose expert, who was at that time living in Philadelphia, but is now a resident of California. It was introduced into commerce in 1920, and has made a most favorable impression wherever seen. Dr. Huey was obtained by crossing Ethel and Gruss an Teplitz. It has a flower about 2 inches in diameter, semi-double, borne in clusters of three or four on good stems. The color is a dark crimson-maroon of great brilliancy, while the stamens and anthers are light yellow. The foliage is medium green and reddish-brown on young growth. This Rose blooms continuously for three weeks, and is extremely gorgeous when seen in masses on well-developed plants. Like Paul's Scarlet Climber, Dr. Huey is rather

slow in getting established, and usually does not make very vigorous growth until the second or third year.

The Gertrude M. Hubbard gold medal is awarded every five years to the raisers or originator of the best American Rose within the previous five years awarded first in 1914 to M. H. Walsh for "Excelsa", in 1919 to E. G. Hill for "Columbia" and September, 1924, to Capt. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr. for Dr. Huey.

This Rose is mentioned in Rose article in November California Garden.

M. M.

GASSING THE BUGS

In co-operation with the Chemical Warfare Service, work is being carried on by the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture with the so-called war gases and other materials developed at the Edgewood (Md.) arsenal. Many of these substances have been tested for the purpose of determining their availability in insect-control work and for other practical uses. A few have been found which give promise of value. A smoke candle for use in greenhouses has been developed and is being tested on a commercial scale. It seems to have a distinct place in greenhouse insect-control work.

Walter S. Merrill

is prepared to design and plant gardens suited to the prevailing types of architecture of San Diego County and to its climatic conditions.

Six years in Spain and Spanish America. One year in San Diego associated with Miss K. O. Sessions

*4204 Randolph St.
San Diego*

TELEPHONE: Hillcrest 4247-J

The Dec. & Jan. Gardens

UNITED STATES TO PLACE BAN ON IMPORTATION OF DUTCH BULBS AFTER JANUARY 1, 1926..

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, D. C.—While narcissus and other bulb plants are steadily becoming more popular for American gardens and flower bowls, a Dutch bulb situation is looming like a black cloud on the horizon. After January 1, 1926, there will be no more foreign narcissus bulbs put on the United States market. If we want narcissus plants, which term includes daffodils and jonquils, we will have to grow the bulbs ourselves.

The edict shutting off imports of the most popular of all the spring flowers after next year was pronounced in 1922, so that the flower industry in this country and abroad has known all about it for two years. American florists have been buying heavily of narcissus to stock up against the embargo. But Americans have scarcely begun to think about the time when they will have to produce, as well as force and sell, narcissus, and it is safe to say that there will be a decided shortage of these flowers for several years at least.

The reason for the ban on narcissus and some other less popular bulbs is that the United States is very much afraid of foreign insect pests and plant diseases. No one can tell what an insect or fungus will do when it crosses the ocean. We have seen how an Asiatic fungus could slip into this country and destroy practically every chestnut tree in the land. We have seen what the cotton boll weevil, coming over the Mexican border, could do in the south. And there are a number of other cases in which pests that might not be particularly feared in the country from which they came proved appallingly destructive to plant life in America.

The government is gradually tightening its regulations on plant introduction to reduce the danger from imported goods. The raising of bulbs for export is a large and highly developed industry in the Netherlands. The Dutch have a government school of bulb culture, like a school of technology, and the growers are almost all specialists. But in spite of several centuries of experience in the business, and in spite of constant experimental work, the growers have a good deal of trouble with diseases and parasites, and infected bulbs sometimes have been imported

VEGETABLE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

December is a good month for preparing the ground for early spring planting, also for a general clean up of the whole garden. A spading up and spading under of well rotted stable manure or pulverized cow manure at this time, will be very beneficial, leaving the surface of the ground in an open and rough condition for a month or six weeks, before working down to a fine surface for a good seed bed.

All parts of the garden already occupied by growing vegetables should be hoed and cultivated, and thoroughly cleaned up. A little commercial fertilizer applied to growing plants or a mulch of well rotted manure spread on the surface and gradually worked in, will help matters along.

In replanting your garden in January or February arrange so that you plant the different vegetables in different locations to the ones used last year. For instance, plant the root crops where the vine crops were last year and the vine crops where the root crops were, and so on down the line; the idea to some extent being that certain crops draw more on certain plant foods than others, also that the ground may become impregnated with bacteria injurious to the same vegetable if planted there the second season, therefore in either case, it is beneficial to the vegetables to have a change of location.

In last month's article we spoke of asparagus and rhubarb planting, which can be done also during January and February.

Artichoke plants will be ready for planting in January, and should be suckers. From parent plants of known quality. The sucker should be trimmed up before planting, leaves cut back about one-half. Plant about five feet apart in rows six feet apart. It is a good plan to plant them as an outside row, and they need little attention once they are established in the ground, but should be planted in deeply spaded soil in which there is a generous amount of well rotted manure.

Plant turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, spinach, radish etc., and set out late cauliflower and cabbage plants. Remember that up to this date (13th inst.) we have had no soaking rains, so all growing crops need a good irrigation to get the moisture below the roots, but don't neglect to follow with

Continued on page 13

Continued on page 10

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

A. D. Robinson, Editor
Office, Roscroft, Point Loma, Cal.
Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Editor
3128 Laurel, San Diego.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

A. D. Robinson, President.
Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Vice-President
Wm. P. Brothers, Treasurer
Mrs. C. W. Darling
L. A. Blochman
John G. Morley Walter Birch
Walter Merrill, Secretary

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	\$15.00	Half Page,	\$7.50
Quarter Page	3.75	Eighth Page	2.00

Advertising Copy should be in by the 20th of each Month

Subscription, \$1.00 per year

Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

EDITORIAL

Christmas once more, the same jolly old time, when every normal person wants to see every one else happy, and is willing to do something toward that end. It's the same in spirit though perhaps the style in cards has altered, it has been a long road from the elaborate paper lace telescopic framed red heart pierced by a cupid arrow, to the Messrs. So and So present their best wishes to the others in formal script, but it winds round in a circle and comes back again to just good feeling.

This year a futile effort has been made to take the joy out of our Christmas tree, not for the sake of saving the tree but because the whole story is mythological, that is so far as the tree is concerned. The Garden heartily endorses the movement to use living trees and thus spare the many that are cut off in their extreme youth, but even here there is room for some argument as the production of Christmas trees as a regular crop is quite an industry in places, but it wants a tree at this season for every boy and girl and it does not care a whoop whence came the idea, it is a good one, has produced a big lot of joy and mirth and that is justification enough for anything. We wish the Floral Association and California Garden could have a Christmas tree, not for the kiddies of members or non-members, but for ourselves and on it might be hung a note for each one to read to the rest. Notes of the deeds of giving and doing that the Association has received in its almost twenty years of existence. We should have again recited the parts that so many have

played in its building, its early officers, many of them now gone on, and willing members that never filled an office, all giving. It surely would interest the later members to learn of the early days and folks, to hear of the first shows, to read the first minutes, it might even be permissible to cull a bit from the first copies of this magazine. Perhaps many members don't know that Lyman J. Gage edited one number. What lots of members know nothing of the part their association played in the Exposition time (quite recently we saw a copy of a souvenir program of a meeting held in what is now the Civic Auditorium), out of the archives might be dug an item for everybody's stocking. We think we have a mighty nice show certificate these days but one year they were all hand-painted by Katherine Niven, who has gone on. Oh there are a heap of interesting things in the past of the Association but not one that would not fit into Christmas and that is saying a good deal. The Association was formed to GIVE and it has been giving ever since, and it gives you here a Merry Christmas once more.

We of San Diego know P. D. Bernhart as a very gallant gentleman as well as a floral Encyclopedia that needs no index so it will be no surprise to find him writing for the Florists' Exchange a tribute to women in which this occurs: "It was a woman—Miss Kate Sessions—who planted the Cocos palms in the Public Square of San Diego, and it is to her enthusiasm, and thorough knowledge of plant life, that the fair southern city owes much of its arboreal beauty." And he ends thus: "Yet we men refer to them as 'the clinging vine', the 'weaker sex' and other such effeminate terms. The folly of such thoughts must be apparent to every thinking man."

We emphatically endorse the first quotation and knowing K. O. S. as half of San Diego, the older half, affectionately calls Miss Sessions, laugh at the last part. No man in San Diego has dared to get off any of that clinging vine stuff for years and as to the "weaker part" let the proponent go up to the High School and mention it and see, or rather feel, what will happen.

Really we make this quotation to state that the reputation of K. O. Sessions in her home town rests on much more solid foundation than the Palms of the Plaza. Back of the Gardens of San Diego is K. O. S. If the visitor notices a large specimen of almost any growth anywhere and inquires about it, the answer will in the vast majority of cases begin, Way back in the dark ages K. O. S. planted that tree out of a half pint tomato can. Further, though, the lady can and has planted continuously as an educator she has been equally employed. One of the great

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

treats at the meetings of the Floral Association is to hear and see K. O. S. in action with specimens, she can make even an ice plant interesting. We had just read about K. O. S. and the Cocos when we wandered by the Library and viewed the latter in all their—Well what can one fairly grant them? Rarity, perhaps, and modesty and sameness but hardly charm. Palms are not a cultivated taste you like them when you don't have them. If you have been fed up on stately elms and spreading maples and birches and beeches and all the other wonder trees, then your jaded palate hungers for palms and this is the explanation of all the Phoenix Canariensis in Southern California, which we have to uproot with so much difficulty. Perhaps the most severe and shortest criticism of a local garden scheme ever printed was this: "Twenty-five years ago a man planted two Phoenix Canariensis one on each side of his front door in Los Angeles and they have been doing it ever since." Los Angeles does not do it now she grows palms by the acre under lath to ship back to the Eastern States, Kentias by the hundred thousand and so much alike that even the mother palm could not tell them apart.

LIBRARY NOTES

When the library opens after the Holidays there will be found on the book shelves copies of "Gardening in California and Landscape Gardening", by John MacClaren, Superintendent of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. This book, after going through several editions, was out of print for sometime, but now a reprint is obtainable. This book is full of information for the amateur as well as the experienced gardener.

"Roses for All American Climates", by Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr., also "Plant Names", by Archdeacon Lindsay. This is a small thing, but both instructive and amusing. These three books, of value to all who care to read them, have been made possible through the generosity of the same person who gave us Bailey's cyclopedia, the most comprehensive and educational books in horticulture to date. Garden Magazine and Home Builder for December, contains a good article by Lockwood DeForest, Jr., entitled, "Do Lawns Belong to Southern California." He says in part: "The lawn as a foundation for a naturalistic garden scheme in Southern California is based on a false note. In England, where the naturalistic style of gardening originated, the lawn is the natural expression of the country. But here in the southwest it is a foreigner and unnatural as the most formal development." Also, "It is easily seen that the greater part of Southern California can be successfully, attractively and economically planted without lawns." All the magazines (also a little pamphlet which has

come to the library) all contain articles in regards to information of bulbs. A full sketch of which appears elsewhere in this magazine.

Nearer home comes the interesting little descriptive sheet and price list from the justly famous Rosecroft Begonia Gardens, Point Loma, Cal. Those of us who live here and are privileged to see Rosecroft gardens every year know that no mere descriptive list can do them justice. To those living elsewhere this little sheet should prove entertaining and at the same time tell them where they may secure seeds of this wonderful stock. My copy has already gone to a famous Eastern garden.

Does any one care to give us a copy of a fine volume on Cacti and other succulents, compiled by the best known writers on the subject. This book contains 200 or more pages, is profusely illustrated, mostly colors, and can be obtained for \$14.00. What a lovely New Year's gift this would be for the Library.

FLORAL ASSOCIATION MEETINGS FOR 1925

Jan. 20—Semi-annual at Floral Home, Balboa Park, 7:30 p. m. Subject "Heather, Violets and Primrose", followed by reception, refreshments and music. Distribution of seasonal seeds.

Feb. 3—Outdoor meeting, 2 to 4 p. m. at Vista Nursery, with Mrs. Alex Reynolds, Jr., Sixth avenue, Chula Vista. Water Gardens and Rockeries. Autos to connect with street car.

Feb. 17—Regular monthly meeting at Floral Home, 7:30 p. m. Subject, "Acacias".

March 10—Spring Bulb Show at Floral Home 2 to 5 p. m. Specimens received in the morning from 9:30. Chairman Miss Mary Matthews, phone H. C. 3330-W.

March 24—Regular meeting at Floral Home, 7:30. Subject, "Roses and Spring Show."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Thank you for your patronage and also for reading and digesting this. Owing to the fact that California Garden, with the sole exception of the printing, is produced entirely by volunteer effort, it cannot function with that meticulous precision that marks similar commercial efforts. Its contributors have to be cajoled, they cannot be coerced, so the date of issuance is always open to speculation. It would be considered, by the harassed editor, as evidence of blessed restraint, if subscribers would consider this and not suspect that he had embezzled their dollars if the magazine limped a bit in coming. Come it will, sooner or later, but it is not advised to dwell on the "sooner" in this promise. Kindly notice that no date of issuance is printed in the magazine, the editor dare not do it.

THE ROSE

ROSES OF AULD LANG SYNE

In my diary for 1906 I find a list of the roses that formed my first beds in San Diego, a list somewhat influenced by experience elsewhere, how few escape this, and thinking it may be of interest it is given here.

Pinks, La France, Caroline Testout, Madam Cochet, Mrs. John Laing, Viscountess Folkestone, Killarney, La Detroit, Catherine Mernet, Duchess de Brabant, Magna Charta and Hermosa.

Whites, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Augustine Guinnoisseau, The Brielle, Lamarque and Niphetos.

Reds, Ulrich Bruner, General MacArthur, Jacqueminot, Papa Gontier and Red Marechal Niel.

Crimson, Camille de Rohan, Gruss and Teplitz and Black Prince.

Yellows, Soleil d'or, Madame Falcot, Sunset, Reve d'or, William Allen Richardson, Marie Van Houte, Marechal Niel and Golden Gate.

There were also Madame de Watteville, a variegated, Cecil Bruner and seven other polyantha, nine kinds of moss rose and Gold of Ophir.

Of these original bushes now survive Gruss and Teplitz, Gold of Ophir, W. A. Richardson, but represented by grafts and cuttings are many others notably General MacArthur.

It would be worth while to consider this list and see whether we have done well to discard a number that are there, for instance Mamam Cochet, both pink and white, and the so-called red, La Detroit, and surely Climbing Papa Gontier has no successor of such merit as to put it in the discard. Reve d'or has not equal for vigor and charm of foliage and Lamarque, though inclined to be a seasonal in bloom, makes a display in white and light green foliage that entitles it to a place even among all the new comers. A third climber ought still to be planted, William Allen Richardson, given partial shade so that its blossoms don't bleach, it is unique in coloring. The shell-like Duchess de Brabant represents a class of its own, its shell pink cupped blossom and lastly why not Marie Van Houte with its soms come so freely on good shaped bushes delicate tinted yellow blooms and excellent habit.

In that same diary was a card of E. Benard on the back of which in that marvellous script of his, appeared an apparent supplemental list which reads, Baby Rambler (Mde H. Levasseur), Mde Abel Chatenay, Countess de Caserta, Mde Resal, Pearl d'or, Gloria de Polyantha, Anna Pfitzer Mell Zeimel. The

best of these, Abel Chatenay, is bettered by Mde Leon Paine.

Of course there were also the Cherokees, white, pink and red. Where are they and what does one plant for hedge roses?

THE REGULAR MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Floral Association, held on Friday, November twenty-first, instead of the preceding Tuesday, took the form of a show of berries and seed-pods. A considerable number of members and friends visited the Floral Building during the afternoon, where a most interesting display was greatly enjoyed.

The Park and Miss Kate Sessions furnished most of the specimens shown, and, despite the ravages of the birds, which have wrought worse havoc than usual this year, they managed to display excellent specimens of nearly all the commoner varieties of berry-bearing plants of this section, as well as some that were more unusual. Pyracanthas and cotoneasters were shown in many varieties; pittosporums and Nandina domestica were much admired as old friends; but no one thought to bring our oldest friend of all, the pepper berries, which are unusually gorgeous this year. Among the newer things shown were most brilliant cherry-like berries of the aucuba japonica, gay green and red flat racemes of solanum Ceylonicum, the large and small purple fruits of Eugenia Hookerii and Eugenia myrtifolia, pyracantha Yunnanensis the most showy of all of its tribe, the very quaint pods of iris foetidissima. An interesting exhibit was a long spray of cotoneaster microphylla from Mrs. Nelson Barker's garden; this had grown up and over and down the outside of a fairly high brick wall, and had rooted into the ground at the tip,—certainly a most obliging sort of wall-cover.

In the evening Mr. Morley talked to an interested gathering about the berried trees, plants and shrubs to be found in the park, describing their manner of growth and their general usefulness to those planning gardens. Miss Sessions followed him on the program with stories of her interesting experiences with this most useful class of plants, advising their more general use in San Diego. Mr. Gallup, of National City, told us how to plant winter-blooming sweet peas so that they will grow and bloom. Prepare the soil very deep, he said, with a mixture of good soil and fertilizer, let them have good support of string, and with a proper allotment of sun and water your sweet peas will be like those pictured in the catalogues.

W. S. MERRILL, Sec'y.

GARDEN FLOWERS OF SPANISH AND MEXICAN CALIFORNIA

Charles Francis Saunders.

Below is a list of flowers that were grown in the gardens of California "before the Gringo came", as given me by old people mostly of Spanish families long resident here. It is not offered as a complete enumeration but merely as a contribution to the general response which, it is hoped, the Editor's request in the November issue may bring out.

Rosa de Castilla, a pink rose of exquisite fragrance, of the Gallic type, similar to the damask.

Vara de San Jose, the Hollyhock.

Maravilla del Peru, the Four O'clock.

Lirio de Maria, the Annunciation Lily.

Sampasuche, the French Marigold.

Alelilla, the Stockgilly.

Mirasol, the Sunflower. (A Spanish lady of Santa Barbara tells me these sunflowers were both large and small, the latter a graceful, single-stalked flower.)

Mastuerzo, the Nasturtium.

Clavel, the Carnation.

Espuela de caballero, the Larkspur.

Chicharo de olor, the Sweet Pea.

Amapola or Dormidera, the Poppy. (I take this to have been the Old World Poppy, not our native *Eschscholtzia*.)

Viuda, the Mourning Bride or Scabious.

Shrubby plants identified with the Spanish and Mexican periods include *Malva Rosa* (*Lavatera assurgentiflora*), *Lemon Verbena*, *Oleander*, *Nopal* or *Tuna Cactus*, *Salvia Grahami*, *Huisache* (*Acacia Farnesiana*), *Huele de Noche* or *Night Jessamine* (*Cestrum nocturnum*), *Caracol* or *Snail Vine*, and, I believe, both the Spanish and Persian *Jessamines* (*Jasminum grandiflorum* and *J. officinale*). Medicinal herbs, such as *Romero* (rosemary), *Ruda* (rue), *Anis hinojo* (fennel), *Yerba buena* (mint), and *Valerian* were a *sina qua non* in every garden.

Chisme is the name of an old-time garden plant that has been given me, but I am not certain what it means. Mrs. del Valle of the Rancho Camulos thinks it was *Portulaca*. Can any reader of this identify the flower from this word, which I do not find in any Spanish dictionary?

This letter accompanied the above article:

580 No. Lake Ave.,
Pasadena, Dec. 5, 1924.

Dear Mr. Robinson:

When a man makes public confession of his delinquency, as you have done in the editorial of your November issue, it is the part of good citizens, I think, to help him keep to the straight and narrow way of honest living! So I am sending the above with that in view. The subject is one that has interested me for a good while, and I wish it could be cleared up with certainty. I am re-

liably informed that as early as 1855 or thereabout there were enterprising nurserymen in San Francisco, and I suppose it was about then that kinds of plants began to multiply in the gardens.

Yours respectfully,

C. F. SAUNDERS.

A LITTLE BOOK OF CLIMBING PLANTS

By Alfred C. Hottes.

The A. T. De La Mare Company, Inc.,
New York, 1924.

The French, and perhaps more recently the English, have long been noted for a way they have of getting out small, inexpensive handbooks on no end of different subjects of interest, each covering a relatively narrow field but dealt with in an authoritative way. So the browser in foreign book stalls finds on the horticultural shelf, for instance, if there is one, no end of titles like "Daffodils", "Saladings", "Fern Culture", "Les Iris dans les Jardins", and so on, and his mind is indeed the saddest vacancy who does not meet temptation among so wide a variety of titles, oft-times most entertainingly treated. Even we in America constantly find ourselves importing these little monographic treasures, though the product of such a different environment from ours, for it is only in comparatively recent years that our own publishers have made serious effort to fill the need. There ought to be enough of these handy booklets, by and large, to eventually constitute a practical but inexpensive encyclopedia of amateur horticulture, and a recent notable contribution to such a shelf is Professor Hottes' handsome little volume on climbing plants now before us.

Though written from the standpoint of a gardener in a considerably colder clime than ours, a great deal of included matter is susceptible of much wider application. If we of this vicinity will but remember that the section on conservatory climbers treats of many species which are among our finest outdoor subjects in this favored section, and that some of the cultural advice and other similar data, the treatise on climbing roses being the worst offender, must be subjected to considerable sifting to be practicable in the south and west, there still remains a deal of real interest to us.

The bulk of the volume is given to a somewhat encyclopedic treatment of most of the climbers and trailers ordinarily available in this country. These are classified into Hardy Climbers, Climbing Roses, Annual Climbers, Conservatory Climbers, and Ground Covers, the last section including, on purely empirical grounds, many subjects which are hardly to be regarded as true climbing plants. Wall plants, such as are managed so effectively in English gardens, but with us are all too little seen, are, however, not included. Under each

genus is given a concise account of its characteristics, principal uses, culture, propagation, pests, and the like, with references to the commoner species or varieties, and usually a characteristic illustration of one or more of these. Among the conservatory vines listed one is surprised to discover on page 190 the Ginger Lily, *Hedychium*, which is seen so commonly in Florida and to a less extent in Southern California. Why such a canna-like subject should in any conceivable sense be considered as a climbing plant is to this reviewer a frankly acknowledged mystery. The author also seems not to know that the young pods of the Scarlet Runner are altogether delicious as a green bean for the table, far better than many more commonly grown "waxes" and "stringers".

Professor Hottes enters a moving appeal for a return to the time-honored use of walls, fences, and other garden enclosures, and the excellent chapter under this heading is fortified by a very practical series of sketches and plans. Another serviceable feature comes under the title "Lists of Vines for Many Purposes", where one finds them helpfully classified under all sorts of headings, such as "Sweet-scented Flowers", "Light Pink", "Very Tall, Rampant Growers", "Methods of Climbing", "Florida Climbers", and thusly. There is a good chapter on insects and diseases and valuable summary of useful insecticides and fungicides, which one does not need to grow vines to have come in handy, though something might well have been added concerning the necessity of thorough ant extermination if one is to gain the upper hand over many of the pests. The book is equipped at the end with a useful key, a glossary, and a most painstaking and enviable set of tables and indices. S. S. B.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Con'd from Page 5

a thorough cultivation. Ground left in a packed, sodden condition is particularly detrimental to all growing plants at this time of year, when growth should be stimulated as much as possible. December and January are good pruning months, so do not neglect your deciduous fruit trees. Don't be afraid to shape up straggling trees pretty severely, it will help them to carry the fruit better. December and January are good months to spray with Lime and Sulphur solution to prevent leaf curl on peach trees. Use one part solution to eleven parts water.

In the flower garden finish up the planting of Narcissi, Tulips and Hyacinth bulbs, Anemones, Freesias and *Ranunculus* can be planted for some time yet, and *Auratum*, *Rubrum* and *Tigrinum* lilies are in fine condition to be planted now. Lilies should be planted in rich well drained soil about five inches below the top of the bulb, in partly shaded location.

When well started, a mulch of well rotted manure and plenty of water, if soil is well drained, will help wonderfully.

Many flower seeds can now be planted including *acroclinium*, *alyssum*, *calendula*, *candytuft*, *clarkia*, *eschscholtzia*, *godetia*, *larkspur*, *leptosyne*, *linum*, *lupins*, *mignonette*, *poppies* and *sweet peas*. Set out plants of *pansy*, *stock*, *snape dragon*, *delphinium*, *pentstemon*, *foxglove*, *coreopsis*, etc.

THE LATHHOUSE

By Alfred D. Robinson.

I had supposed that these lathhouse articles could go over for a few months, for instructions had been given to put this part of the establishment to bed for the winter, but during the week several parties have enthusiastically informed me that their tuberous *Begonias* are still blooming and more, expected me to pat them on the back, and I have been thumping this darned *Corona* for months telling them to let these ripen up by withholding moisture. November was exceptionally warm and fine, and many growths failed to remember that the year was drawing to a close, and joyfully went on blooming, but it is the office of this magazine to teach folks to look after plants that thus go galumphing and it did its best, and would like now to say, I told you so, but if writing for *California Garden* inculcates one thing above all others, it is, patience, so now be it said to these owners of tuberous *Begonias* still in bloom that they must put them in a sheltered place out of the rain and keep them almost dry, not quite, the object being to get the tuber to ripen and slough off the top naturally, don't pull or cut off the top.

A short time since I wrote about Celloglass, a combination of screen wire and celluloid, into buying which I had been induced, by circumstances more than anything else. I now know it must have a good pitch to the roof, must be put on in strips up and down, and that it is too light in construction for a permanent and large job. I have been informed that the makers are experimenting with a heavier grade. My roof is flat or nearly so, and where the water stands it seeps through. If you buy Celoglass don't say it was because of me.

However, under this Celoglass the temperature has been markedly higher than under lath, and the *Begonias* under it have so far done the best of any season since I caught the fever, and many varieties are blooming cheerfully, the *Rexes* took on added color and are making seed as never before.

Had these *Rexes* been under lath, during the misting rains lasting a few days, they would have made no more seed, and just now several most desirable varieties are blooming for the first time this season, such as *Magnifica*, *Bronze King*, etc.

BEGONIA CHAT

MORE ABOUT BEGONIA NAMES AND ORIGINS

By Alfred D. Robinson.

This month I start off with one of the wives of Scharffiana, mentioned last month, **Metallica**, all the cranks know this and neglect it, though it is very worthy with its medium-sized leaves, rich green with dark metallic veins, growing on straight, stiff stems. It is a native of Bahia. There are varieties of it, a long leaved sort called *Velutina* and another with stubby leaf named *Cyprea*. This latter is evidently the one which locally has been called *Cuphea*. However, *Metallica* is the best of them and should not be allowed to lapse. A child of *Metallica* and *Echinosepala* is the popular *Margaritae*, this has comparatively small long foliage green above and dark under the flowers almost continually in large light pink bunches. It makes a medium growth four to six feet and retains a green stem. It wants liberal treatment and should be cut back every two or three years to encourage new growth from the roots.

From a *Metallica Sanguinea* cross we derived **Thurstoni**, this is the shiny leafed one of the group including *Haageana*, etc. Its growth is medium and upright, if it has a stake to lean against, and its leaves are remarkably shiny, dark green upper and red under, the flowers, while attractive, are much smaller than those of *Haageana*.

I have been anxious to get this last lot off my hands so as to introduce **Nitida** and I hope precipitate another fight. *Nitida* as described in Bailey is not my *Nitida*, his grows three to four feet with leaves four inches across and flowers an inch and a half, mine seldom exceed two feet, has two inch leaves at most and flowers less than one inch, and white, while B's are pink. *Odorata Alba*, another of our standbys is given as a variety of *Nitida* and Dr. Nachtigal answers in description our *Odorata Rosea* being given as a cross of *Odorata Alba* with *Lyncheana*, the latter one of the parents of *Rosea Gigantea*.

There is evidently no mistake, except in identification, in the description of *Nitida*, as *Odorata Alba* is said to have smaller flowers than *Nitida*, which is the reverse with the two so named with us. A possible clearance might be by getting some seed from Jamaica, and the writer will apply through the Plant Importation Bureau at Washington.

It is important to clear up this identification of *Nitida*, as a *Begonia* by this name was

the first introduced into Europe in 1777, coming from Jamaica.

Odorata Alba is perhaps the best all purpose *Begonia* we have. It is very vigorous, continually making new growth both from the root and branching on old stems, its foliage is abundant and a pleasing green and its graceful bunches of white flowers, delicately scented, are produced in great profusion almost all the year. Under lath it grows very tall, but outside it is more stocky. The Mission Cliff Gardens has handsome masses under Phoenix palms, and no greater test is possible than this proximity. Inside or out, even in partial sun, in the ground or in pot, *Odorata Alba* is always doing something.

Odorata Rosea, answering to Bailey's Dr. Nachtigal, has neither the vigor nor splendid habit of *Alba*, it blooms less and its blooms have not the airy fairy quality, in fact its color is about its only recommendation, and it presumes on it to straggle around most annoyingly.

Rosea Gigantea has been mentioned, so let us handle it next. This extremely desirable old variety is a cross of *Semperflorens* with *Lyncheana*, the latter a native of New Granada, like its baby, but a poorer doer. *Rosea G.* is a winter bloomer, it is in bloom now or should be, and those blooms are a vivid red, perhaps scarlet, maybe crimson, I don't know these fine color distinctions, this is a Christmas red. The bunches are large, held erect above the splendid vivid green leaves almost round and large with a dark red circle where the stem joins. Cuttings should be made early in the year and then nice plants could be ready for the Christmas trade and should be able to compete with any other offering. Further it presents one of the best prospects for cross fertilization, with the bronze-leaved *Semperflorens* it might give wonderful things. It is a bit of a digression, but this seems a good place to say that in this crossing the union of related species promises better than too violent contrasts, this holds good in all breeding.

We must now consider *Semperflorens* as an original species from Brazil. This was evidently rather a tall grower, with white or rose colored flowers with the glossy green leaf usually associated with what we call the Vernon type, this being the name given to one of the early offsprings of *Semperflorens*. It would take a book to set down a list of the *Semperflorens* types developed, but here we

have Erfordii, rose-crimson, resulting from a cross with Schmidtii, a dwarf Brazilian native, Prima Donna, the delightful pink, in every lathhouse and outside in many places, and the latest Flame of Love, a scarlet, all dwarf.

Mrs. Theodosia Shepherd of Ventura, who did much work with Begonias, introduced a taller grower called Seashell, a white with pink edge, and sports from this have given a pure white and a white with orange border. Among the very dwarf ones, is Helen Bofinger, very compact grower with white flowers. Mr. Morley has reported a new one in this class with larger flowers that he saw in England. The bulk of blooms in this class will average under an inch in diameter, but a careful selection of seed parents could easily double this. I had Prima Donna in my lathhouse well over two inches.

Gloire de Lorraine, Chatelaine, Cincinnati, etc., do not belong with the Vernons and they will be taken up next month.

An Old List of Begonias.

Mrs. Theodosia Shepherd of Ventura made shipment in 1906 of the following Begonias to San Diego and with four exceptions they seem to have disappeared, though a number of the missing were of the Pres. Carnot tree type and the distinction between them and it may have been so small that only the name has been lost. Here is the list:

Atala, Day Dream, Beauty, Fair Rosamond, Hebe, Climbing White, Manicata Aurea and Helen Gould. Any information about these will be gratefully received as also a copy of Mrs. Shepherd's catalogue about this date.

SWEET PEAS

For the last six years I have been interested in the culture of sweet peas, and have been growing them for the florist trade in San Diego. By outlining my general method of planting, the selection of seed, and various successes and failures I have had may interest the amateur, and be of some help to those wishing to plant sweet peas for home cut flowers. San Diego seems to have a sweet pea season all its own and varies to the time our cooler weather sets in. If rain comes early and cools the soil the season is advanced and one gets good results from seed planted in August and September, but if rain is delayed and the fall is hot and dry one experiences difficulties of various periods with seed, and plants after they are out of the ground. Peas, both garden and flower, like to germinate in a cool soil. If the season is warm the aphids and other pests are ready to pounce upon the young plants when they show out of the ground. Another reason rests in the difficulty of getting seed out of the ground when you have to use artificial watering. To

explain most of the soil round San Diego bakes very easily and a hard crust forming over a seed bed is most difficult to avoid when one has to use the water necessary in the culture of Sweet Peas, so all things considered I feel it safe in advising those who want the best results with the least worry not to plant until the very last of September and from then on to the first of the year. October and November being, in my judgment, the very best. Our California grown seed is the best I have used and I have bought from several sources. As to variety I find the only color to guard against is orange, which burns when grown in the open exposed to full weather conditions. I grow Burpee's orange and Miss Spokane, both orange, under lath or muslin. One is safe in using any of the Spencer winter flowering variety in shades of pink, lavender, red blue or bi-color. I will list here what I consider the best of their class: In pinks, Zvolanek's Rose, Hercules, Melody, Yarrowa and Louise Gude. In lavender: Lavender King, Harmony and Ed. Zvolanek. In red: Glitter, Aviator, Grenadier and Zvolanek's red. Of the novelties and mixed colors I have had success with Harlequin, maroon and white and Z. Comet, salmon pink; Z. Beauty, cerise pink; Z. Improved Pale Blue. In bi-colors: Ex, early Blanche Ferry or Columbia.

In planting peas it is almost impossible to give them too rich soil, but they prefer the feed after they have established a root zone and plants are pretty well advanced. For this reason I use the trench system outlined as follows: Digging a trench a foot and a half deep, and one foot wide I sprinkle a generous sifting of bone meal or commercial fertilizer, then fill trench with eight to ten inches of well rotted cow manure. After mixing with a little of the soil from the bottom of the trench I turn the water in and flood the trench, letting it lie in this moist condition for two or three days. Then with spading fork I thoroughly mix contents of trench. After settling this mixture I throw in the balance of the soil and prepare the seed bed for planting. Seeds are planted about two inches deep in a furrow directly over prepared ground. I rake the surface leaving it loose and run a furrow down each side of seed row, preparatory for the first irrigation. If peas do not show above surface in a week or ten days I use a slow stream in these ditches, letting the water seep to where the seed is planted. After plants are one or two inches high it is advisable to start top sprinkling, and cultivation with a good deep irrigation every ten days, never letting the ground get dry. Green aphids attack the plants very early and one must be on the lookout for them. A spray

of Black Leaf 40 is the safest to use on young plants. The wilt attacks young plants from the time they are out of the ground till they are a foot high and is one of the most discouraging diseases, for as yet no one seems to have found a remedy that seems to be of much use. Permanganate of Potash, one teaspoonful to five gallons of water, or a light solution of Bordeaux mixture applied on the ground next to the plants will sometimes help. When peas are four or five inches high it is time to give them supporting trellises, most anything will do that the tendrils will catch to, but I prefer a trellis made of soft twine as the tender feelers seem to catch hold of twine in preference to wire.

It is important to give the peas a trellis early to develop straight vines which later produce long, straight stemmed peas.

To get the best results from a Sweet Pea row it is necessary to pick all blooms as they mature, never letting them go to seed. By so doing you will get results from your plants over a long period.

P. C. GALLUP.

HOW TO COLLECT, LABEL AND PACK LIVING PLANT MATERIAL FOR LONG DISTANCE SHIPMENT

This is the title of Circular 332, issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, the author being B. T. Galloway. It is most interesting and valuable, being illustrated just where a picture would do most good and it can be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for five cents.

BAN ON DUTCH BULBS

Continued from page 5

to this country.

Disease Might Spread

The danger is not alone that the disease would attack bulb plants in this country. It might spread to other more important plants. Thus, American scientists find that the narcissus fly, which has been brought in on imported bulbs, is a serious onion pest, and a few sections of the country are now fighting it. The eelworm, which also attacks narcissus, is dangerous to red clover. Scientists know that this organism can be transferred from red clover to bulbs, but they are not certain yet whether it would spread from bulbs to the clover crop.

Bulb diseases are still quite largely unexplored territory to science. The Dutch have remedies, but the habits and tendencies of the parasites and growths are so little known that the United States is frankly afraid of them.

When the United States declared its intention of putting a definite ban on narcissus

Begonia Seed

Saved From Rosecroft's Incomparable Collection

TUBEROUS in SINGLE, DOUBLE, FRILLED, NARCISSIFLORA and HANGING-BASKET type (many varieties of this)

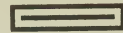
REX in a splendid mixture, the best ever offered.

FIBROUS singly or in mixture, including all the best tall growers.

BEDDERS SEASHELL in three colors, PRIMA DONNA selected, and the scalloped leafed scandent sort.

A list is now ready and yours for the asking.

Send a package back to your Eastern friends, there is no danger of their duplicating it.



Rosecroft Begonia Gardens

POINT LOMA, CALIF.

Alfred D. Robinson, Prop.

bulbs for marketing purposes the Dutch bulb industry was very much upset. Holland is now exporting \$10,000,000 worth of bulbs a year, and the United States is taking \$4,000,000 worth of these.

Great Britain, the next best customer, buys \$3,200,000 worth. That the American demand for the bulbs is decidedly on the rise is shown by the following facts: In 1913 the United States took only 20 per cent of the Dutch bulb exports; in 1920 it took 36 per cent, and in 1923, 40 per cent. Narcissus are the biggest item of our imports. We are now using 80,000,000 narcissus bulbs a year.

The Dutch protested strongly against the pending quarantine. They at once took steps to keep infested bulbs from being shipped out of their country in the hope that the United States would change its policy if the need for it was removed. The Dutch even suggested removing their own quarantine restrictions on dangerous imported plants, to indicate that perhaps the need for carefulness had been over-emphasized by the different governments. The United States, however, was not impressed by this suggestion. The order remains, and there is no doubt that it will go into effect January, 1926.

The Dutch industry will undoubtedly be hard hit. Growers will have to sell their great crops of narcissus bulbs to other countries, or try to popularize other types of bulbs. There will probably be a few who will come to this country to cultivate the narcissus, and the chances are that such growers would be successful, though they would not be likely to outstrip the less experienced Americans. The Dutch seem to be less adaptable than the Americans in agricultural lines. The Departments of Agriculture says that Dutch bulb growers who have transferred their business to this country in the past have generally followed their tested methods, which do not always work successfully in the conditions found in America.

Can Raise Own

The florist industry in this country tends to remain a business of importing small stock and forcing it or finishing it for market except when imports are cut off and Americans have to raise their own. The Federal Horticultural Board, which is in charge of the quarantine, says that when gladiolus imports were forbidden, the United States was dependent on foreign countries for its gladiolus stock, but in a few years we built up an industry, and now we produce as fine gladiolus bulbs as can be found anywhere.

The same thing is possible, it is believed, with narcissus, and also with tulips and hyacinths and other bulb plants. The soil and climate conditions of Holland can be found in a number of sections in the United States. Narcissus are now being grown along the Pacific coast and in other scattered regions.

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers

Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street

San Diego

Have the Cheer of Firelight in Your Home

Equip your fireplace with the quick glowing warmth of a radiant heater. There'll be no worry about the children taking cold—because gas heat heats quickly.

Your living room will be more cheerful with the warmth and glow of an open gas fire.

You should have a new GAS ROOM HEATER.

**San Diego Consolidated Gas
and Electric Company**

857 Sixth Street

Phone Main 64

Byllesby Engineering &
Management Corporation.

Tulip bulbs are also being produced in some sections. One firm which ordinarily imports some 6,000 000 bulbs of different kinds is getting ready for the future and expects to produce five-sixths of its regular supply in 1926.

In the past, European labor has been so cheap that United States growers could not well compete with the low prices of imported stock. Now, labor is higher and in the case of the popular narcissus a tariff on imported bulbs helps to even up the price with home grown bulbs. The cost of American bulbs may be higher for a while after the quarantine becomes effective, but as more bulbs are raised the narcissus market should become normal.

It is not likely that the quarantine will force American horticulturists to depend on themselves for stock. The embargo is to cut off imports of narcissus and some other bulbs for market purposes, but it will still permit importation of new and scarce varieties for propagation and experimental work. This will enable growers to get from Europe the new and promising varieties with which the Dutch farmers are always experimenting.

The Dutch have talked of reprisal, suggesting that no propagating stock be exported to the United States. This possibility does not

alarm government officials. The Dutch must realize that this would be a short sighted policy. The Department of Agriculture prophesies that there may be fewer spring flowers in American gardens in the next three or four years, but that in a short time bulb raising will be established as another important American industry.

LETTER FROM ITALY TO THE SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Continued from page 2

Near Atravi we turn off the hill to Rovello—the marvelous old city, now little more than a ruin—a cluster of decaying palaces. We climb up and up for two hours, our driver walking beside us, when suddenly he announces the approach to our destination by more cries of “Aie! Aie!”, more cracking of whip and our dejected horse makes a supreme effort and dashes into the piazza.

The Italian always loves the spectacular, accompanied with much noise. We leave the carriage, are unhappily persuaded by the Pensione porter to dismiss our driver, to regret it later. We walk up a steep, narrow, roughly paved pathway, inclosed with very high walls, fringed with ferns and flowers here and there a brilliant blossom in some

GLAD TIDINGS

Are universal during the holiday season.

If you haven't wondered what to give some friend or relative as a Christmas gift yours must be an unusual case.

A box of Glad bulbs, nicely done up in Christmas paper and seals and post-paid to any address in the U. S. A., will make a most satisfactory gift.

These boxes may be secured for from \$1.00 up.

Here's an added feature—they not only bring joy when received, but six months later they will bring added happiness and pleasure and with a minimum amount of care will increase and multiply. Ever the thought will remain, “I received these beautiful flowering bulbs from my dear friend.” What more could one wish than to give a gift that would add happiness as the years roll by.

The lowest price is 1 dozen different Gladiolus bulbs for \$1.00. All you need do is send me the names and addresses of those to whom you wish the boxes sent and your check or P. O. Money Order and I will do the rest. Cultural directions in each box.

Ralph F. Cushman

GROWER OF

EARLY MATURED SUN-CURED GLADIOLI AND DAHLIAS.

BOX 5-A

Point Loma, California

crany up and out on to the Belvedere of the Pensione. We are on the summit of an abrupt precipice, falling perpendicularly to the Gulf of Solerno. Right here we were served all our food—for why eat indoors in Italy, or anywhere, for that matter, where climate allows. One afternoon of our stay in Rovello we spent in the Rufolo garden. An Englishman bought a nearly ruined palace and made living quarters in it and this exquisite garden, of which Richard Wagner wrote, "Hier ist klingnors garten gefunden," here is found the magic garden—not a very large one—but one full of peace, seclusion and intimacy. Fountains everywhere, the constant drip of the water enchanting. Everything enchanting, tears spring to the eyes it is so lovely, it gives directly on to the bay a superb view. On one side there is an immensely high wall with cataracts of Banksia roses tumbling down, a yellow moss—exquisite! almost no statuary but many jars of a soft brown, some immense with rose bushes growing happily in them. Immense old trees, cypresses—stone pines, giving beautiful shade. Many flowers like ours—lovely Azalias—some growing into large trees—seats everywhere—I could write of it indefinitely—live in it indefinitely—but alas! we had to fold our tents and come down the hill amid the olive—the grape and the lemon trees.

The grape is so artistically trained over here—long uneven poles of 15 to 18 feet high are placed in the ground, at somewhat uneven distances, perhaps 6 feet apart, a few poles are put overhead to hold the light, dry brush, on which the vine lies, and they are also garlanded between the upright poles—four feet from the ground and again above. It has an indescribably beautiful and graceful effect, all these garlands which reach up into the trees and on to the poles and on to the houses. One can visualize fairies dancing among them! One thinks of Protecelli's spring.

The lemon trees are also trained on th's same arrangement of poles, beneath which one can walk delightfully as under pergolas, with the yellow fruit hanging down from above.

This training of the grape continues all the way to Rome, excepting often where fields are with tall trees at regular intervals, which serve two purposes, to loop the vines on and to grow firewood. Most of these trees are stone pines, which are trimmed so closely that they resemble umbrellas, these pines are closely trimmed each year to provide firewood for their woodless country. The effect of this looping of the vine back and forth is delightful, it's so full of life, so up soaring, so merry and so frolicsome that it doesn't need much imagination to see these stretches peopled with fawns, dryads, fairies! all in a frolic-

some mood. It all makes for gaiety and in the trains passing among them I find myself laughing with them.

In Switzerland, however, they trim the vines to look like the ugly stubs that we have, why cannot we try the Italian method in Southern California? And also why cannot we have somewhere pollared trees which give such lovely shaded walks? Could the pepper tree be so trimmed?

Now we are back on the Amalfi road seeing the same beauty as before Atrani, the same wonderful spectacle of rock, sea and precipices. The same little villages whose houses are built by necessity on each shoulder, up, up so high that the people at the top look like little children. There are a strange tortuous connecting galleries, crumpled dull red roofs, steep flights of steps! On seeing all this I am amazed by the capacity of the Italians for work, at his patience in toil. The great cry of the people all over Italy has always been "patienza!" Patience.

There are little fertile terraces tucked away in every available space, not an inch wasted and where there are no houses—miles upon miles of terraces, up hundreds of feet, where a fall would mean a cruel death. These flat spots made by stone built walls very often the earth has been carried up by hand. One is filled with admiration of their courage and it is to realize why the Italian adores his country.

We read in America that Amalfi was destroyed by a landslide this spring, it was not true, it suffered the least of any part of the coast. The famous Convent Hotel is intact. But only three of the famous pergola are left. The stairways which were destroyed are being rapidly repaired and the hotel will soon be opened. The coast from Amalfi to Sorrento suffered greatly—twenty-eight slips. Much of the road being destroyed, sixty killed. Heavy rains was the cause.

To be Continued in January Number

Nissen's Choice Dahlias

If you have not placed your name on my mailing list do so now, I grow only the finest exhibition Dahlias. Kindly send your name early as some of the choicest kinds are soon sold out. A descriptive catalogue sent on request.

LAWRENCE F. NISSEN

15 Vinson St.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

Send a Subscription to the
"California Garden" to an
eastern friend. \$1.00 per
year.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Big Clean Up of Dutch Bulbs

and some others at BARGAIN PRICES. Come and get YOURS.

A splendid lot of LILIUM RUBRUM, AURATUM and TIGRINUM now ready. See our BIG STOCK of BIRDS and GOLD FISH, FISH BOWLS, AQUARIUMS, CAGES and STANDS.

HARRIS SEED CO.

"The Seed Service Store"

909 Sixth and 624 E Sts.

Bulbs Bulbs Bulbs

FREEZIAS, BABY GLADIOLUS, RANUNCULUS ANEMONES, MONTBRETIA, IXIAS, SCILLA, CROCUS, TRITONIA, SPANISH IRIS, TULIPS, WATSONIA, GLADIOLUS, SNOWFLAKES, SHAMROCK, SPARAXIS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, CHINESE SACRED LILY, CANNAS.

We have a large variety of shades in RAFFIA for BASKET MAKING and many sizes of REED, TRAY and BASKET BASES, PINE NEEDLES, SWEET GRASS, also Stain and Shellac for the finished articles.

SAN DIEGO SEED COMPANY

943 6th St., (near Broadway)

San Diego, California

IN
CORONADO
ONLY



EXCLUSIVE

In gift buying it isn't so much the price you pay, as it is the distinctive quality you get.

Harold A. Taylor

1154 Orange Ave.

CORONADO

Hotel del Coronado

ROSES - ROSES - ROSES

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVING

In Reds—Hoosier Beauty, Hadley, Red Radiance, McArthur.

In Pinks—Los Angeles, Rose Marie, Chas. Russell, Leon Paine, etc.

In Yellows—Rindge, Dreer, Lady Hillingdon, Aaron Ward, Heriot, etc.

White—Frau Karl Druschki, British Queen, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Many other varieties. Call, Telephone or write,

E. BENARD,

Telephone, Hillcrest 2204-J Mission Valley Nursery

P. O. Box, 166 Route No. 2, San Diego.

I also carry Ornamentals)

Special Sale! Special Sale!

on Giant flowered field-grown Pansies and Cinerarias. Roses 2 yr. old in fine condition—only 50c and 65c each, ready middle of January. We specialize in stocky, sun-hardened bedding and pot plants. Plant now Stocks, Petunias, Begonas, Primroses, Sineusis, Obconica, Malacoides and Polyanthus veris—Geum yellow and red, Shasta Daisies, Carnations, Lobelia for edging and trailing for boxes, Anneria, Eng. Daisies, Snapdragon, etc. Fresh flower and vegetable seeds, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Ferns, Hedge, Tub and Hanging Basket Plants. Top soil, leaf mold, fertilizer and snail poison in large and small quantities. Lawns put in and guaranteed. We deliver.

Sunnyknoll Garden Nursery

J. N. NAAS, 931 Ninth Street—Next to Woman's Club House.